

that he submitted to it so long. Mr. Buchanan, it appears, might, when called on for his testimony in 1856, have testified that Mr. Clay, far from having signified that he would support General Jackson for the Presidency in consideration of the Secretaryship of State, had positively rejected such a bargain, proffered to him by Mr. Buchanan himself. Whatever of dishonor, whatever of infamy, there could be in bargain, intrigue, and corruption, attached to Mr. Buchanan. We do not believe that he had any authority from General Jackson to utter fact and not opinion. He undertook to assert, as from authority, that General Jackson would form the most splendid cabinet the country had ever had, and that Mr. Clay, if he should support him, would be his Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay stated, in the passage he wrote out for Colton's biography of him, that while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain and corruption during the Adams administration, he notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the occurrence in question but was induced by that gentleman's earnest entreaties to forbear doing so.

Mr. Colton said, in his biography, that he had understood that several times in later years Mr. Clay had intimated to Mr. Buchanan that it might be his duty to publish the facts, and that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan. We also know that Mr. Clay often between 1825 and 1845, contemplated publishing the facts and was vehemently urged by his political friends to do so as a matter of justice not merely to his own fame but to his party, and that he was prevented only by Mr. Buchanan's entreaties. Governor Letcher, who was present at the interview, in January, 1825, and heard all that passed, was always of opinion that Mr. Clay ought to make the publication, and often told him so, but Mr. Clay was long-suffering, and carried his generosity too far.

Mr. Letcher, it seems, after the interview of January, 1825, believed Mr. Buchanan's apprehensions, and the assurance that he would not publish the facts of the interview without Mr. Buchanan's consent. But so strong and deep was Mr. Letcher's conviction that the facts ought to be published, that he wrote to Mr. Buchanan upon the subject, during the great Presidential conflict of 1844, declaring, however, in his letter, that he would not violate the pledge he had originally given. Mr. Buchanan replied, deprecating the publication and requiring the observance of the pledge. The result was that Mr. Buchanan's characteristic cunning, and we give it below, entire. One might think, from the language of his letter, that he had no distinct recollection of the conversation with Mr. Clay in Mr. Letcher's room in January, 1825, and yet that very conversation, especially as to the charge of bargain and corruption, was a matter of the deepest anxiety and agitation to Mr. Buchanan, who, as Mr. Clay intimated, was under his own hand, had earnestly entreated that it might not be given to the world. Here is Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Letcher:

LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would serve Mr. Clay to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him no wrong, and no more than justice, both in my speech on Clifton's resolutions and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson.

I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and if he desired it, become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised my influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result. I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly, and patriotic motives.

This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. Jackson. I never had but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election; and that upon the street, and the whole of it revolved in my mind, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me and force me prominently into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

You are certainly correct in your recollection.—"You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances without my express permission." In this you acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate for office, and he thought it would create a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journal an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did, that Mr. Buchanan must respond to and refute the charge made against him or expect to be disesteemed by his party. And we and hundreds of other Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Letcher were alive. He might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon the earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the old-line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask those American people, what they think of James Buchanan, and how they mean to act toward him? O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the life-time of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

Mr. DOUGLASS.—While Messrs. Buchanan, Douglas, and Pierce were striving for the Cincinnati nomination, Douglas's home organ at Chicago put forth a series of articles, quite able and exceedingly bitter, against Buchanan. Folks thought it strange that a Democratic paper should be so violent in its charges against a prominent member of the Democratic party. All the accusations were vehemently urged against Mr. Buchanan that the American papers are at present urging so powerfully. Now a startling fact has come out. Hon. John Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, says that the articles against Mr. Buchanan in Douglas's organ, were written by Douglas himself, and that a part of the original manuscript of one of them will at once be placed in Mr. Buchanan's hands. We record the fact only to illustrate Douglas's character, and to show that the objections of our party to Mr. Buchanan are sustained by the very highest Democratic authority. It is amusing to think that Douglas's feelings and reflections must have been while he was endeavoring the nomination of Buchanan with such an unprincipled tongue as he had just been secretly denouncing with his equally unprincipled pen.—*Louisville Journal.*

Thackeray, on his first visit to this country, was introduced in Charleston, S. C., to Mr. C.—, one of the leaders of society there. Thinking to be witty, he said:

"I am happy to meet you, Mr. C.—. I've heard Madame, that you were a fast woman."

"Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied, with one of her most fascinating smiles, "we must not believe all we hear. I had heard, sir, that you were a gentleman."

The great English wit admitted, afterward, that he had the worst of it.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, Editor and Proprietor.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned, members of the National Executive Committee of the American Party, have pleasure in announcing to the people, that satisfactory arrangements for the future maintenance of the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an authoritative exponent and advocate of the principles of the American Party, have been completed.

Recommending its labors, under these new auspices, the undersigned cheerfully commend the AMERICAN ORGAN to the generous confidence of the American Party, in every section of the Confederacy, and they hope its columns may command the widest circulation.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Ky.
SOLOMON G. HAYEN, of N. Y.
J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Md.
JACOB BROOM, Penn.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 16th, 1856.

The following Documents are now for sale at this office, to-wit:

Kensington Riots—A faithful narrative of the riots in Philadelphia, in 1844, which originated the American party in that city.

State of Political Parties—A speech delivered by Hon. F. K. Lockieffer, of Tennessee, on the 8th April, 1856.

Answer to Mr. Clingman—A letter written by the Hon. E. G. Reade, of North Carolina, to his constituents.

The American Party and its Mission—A speech delivered by Hon. Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, in January, 1856.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller's Speech—Dissecting the prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, and Hon. James Buchanan in particular.

In press, and will be issued next week:

"Madison", in twelve letters, written by a distinguished gentleman of Virginia, reviewing the American questions and refuting the objections made to American doctrines.

"Facts for the People"—For sale at this office, at the usual price of sixteen-page documents.

A carrier is wanted for the north part of the Third Ward, the present one having neglected his route. Apply early Monday morning.

A Singular Idea.

The Baltimore Sun correspondent, over the signature of "Ion," thinks—

"The Buchanan men may well congratulate themselves, as they do, upon a result which relieves them from the apprehended competition of Judge McLean, whose name, in the North-west, as well as in Pennsylvania, would have been a tower of strength."

This is one of the most singular and absurd notions that ever entered the brains of a politician. There is not a sensible man in the Buchanan ranks who would not have preferred that half a dozen just such men as Judge McLean should run for the Presidency than John Charles Fremont! And why? Because McLean was known to have been always favorable to the American doctrine, and he has also been a Whig, whereas Fremont is and always was a Democrat, and now avows the sentiments and opinions upon slavery extension, which have marked Mr. Buchanan's whole political life until within a year past!

Had Judge McLean been nominated, he would have drawn off from Mr. Fillmore that portion of the Northern American party, who regard slavery extension as a greater evil than foreignism, but, a very small portion of the pseudo Democracy of that section would have left Buchanan for McLean. Fremont being a Free-soil Democrat, will draw off from Buchanan the almost entire pseudo Democratic party in the free States. With the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, Buchanan can make no contest with Fremont at the North or West, and in these two States Fillmore will have a decided plurality over them. In all the other Northern States the contest will be between Fillmore and Fremont.

We have recently seen demonstrations in the Democratic ranks at the North, which show the correctness of this view. We doubt, seriously, whether any ticket will be run for Buchanan in the State of Maine, where the pseudo Democrats will unite upon the Republican ticket. The same may be said of several other free States of the North and West—Fremont will take the Democratic votes which Buchanan would have received had the contest been between Fillmore, Buchanan, and McLean.—The main contest now will lie between Fillmore and Fremont, though it is possible Buchanan may carry two or three free States and one or two States South, but we seriously doubt it.

Buchanan and Fremont are both, by designation, Democrats. Fillmore is an American of Whig antecedents. Buchanan was one of those who was the most active and influential in establishing the restriction upon slavery—he was, with Martin Van Buren, at the very bottom of the Missouri restriction. Van Buren in the New York Senate got up the instructions to Rufus King, then in the Senate of the United States, to oppose the admission of Missouri without restrictions, whilst Buchanan at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, aided in the passage of the resolutions of 1819, on the same subject, which we have hitherto published, and upon which we have commented in our two last leading editorials.

Buchanan, having hitherto been opposed to the extension of slavery, having aided Van Buren in 1819 to prevent the admission of Missouri, without restriction, having in 1826 pronounced slavery a "political" as well as a moral evil,—and having always, from first to last, sustained the Missouri compromise line, and urged its extension to the Pacific ocean, we see no difference between the opinions of his long life down to 1856, and the present opinions of Colonel Fremont. Both claim to be Democrats! Is it not palpable, then, that Colonel Fremont will draw off from Buchanan thousands of Free-soil Democratic votes, where he can subtract one from Fillmore, whose antecedents are the very opposite! Fre-

mont will divide the Free-soil Democracy of the North and West with Buchanan, whilst Fillmore will get the entire American vote, and the support of all the outside conservative elements.

At the South, Mr. Buchanan has the confidence of no portion of the people. He was opposed by a majority of the Southern delegates in the Convention at Cincinnati, and we have Democratic authority for the assertion, that he was finally nominated in deference to the Free-soil influences of the North. Fillmore has the confidence of the South, and he is entitled to it. He has the confidence and he will receive the support of all conservative men, North and South. We close this hasty article by presenting the following extract from the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot, a press opposed to the American party. It was written after Fillmore's nomination, but before Buchanan was nominated. It says:

"EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—This distinguished statesman and pure patriot has been nominated for the Presidency by the National Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia. We rejoice at the nomination, although we do not expect to support it. We rejoice, on the principle that an honorable man likes to have a gentleman for his opponent. There is another feeling which gives us joy, and it is, if the Democratic party should be defeated, there is not a man in the United States we would prefer to see heading the defeat and enjoying the success of such a victory to Millard Fillmore. He is a gentleman, a patriot, and statesman of ability, soaring above all sectional considerations in the administration of the government. In his hands we should feel that the Union, the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the rights of the South were safe."

A dozen of the most influential presses in South-Carolina have, since the above editorial of the Patriot was published, taken decided grounds against Buchanan.

Hon. S. A. Smith.

We observe in the Union of the 18th instant a letter from Hon. S. A. Smith, of Tennessee, to Hon. H. M. Shaw, in which this gentleman assumes that he has found certain "facts," which we incline to the opinion should be characterized by a different name. Mr. Smith professes to have made his investigation after much labor, and has devoted much time to the subject, and of course he can, if he chooses, give the public the benefit of the details,—the names of the appointees, both under Mr. Fillmore and under Mr. Pierce, and enable the public to judge of the correctness of his conclusions, instead of asking the country to take his opinions in the place of facts. Mr. Smith says, in concluding his array of assumed facts, as follows, to wit:

"6th. The difference, therefore, in this respect, between the two Presidents, is this: that while General Pierce may have appointed some Free-soilers to office without a knowledge of the fact that they were such at the time, Mr. Fillmore's appointees in the Northern States were all Free-soilers, and known to be such at the time of their appointment."

We deny totally and unhesitatingly, that any such "difference" as Mr. Smith has stated, can result from an examination such as Mr. Smith says he has made, and we demand proof of the correctness of his conclusions. Give the public the names—the details—the discoveries assumed to have resulted from this investigation. It is very possible Mr. Smith may himself have been deceived by the representations made to him of the political character of the appointees, under both Fillmore and Pierce, but it is not true, and we challenge proof of the assertion, made by him, that "Mr. Fillmore's appointees in the Northern States were all Free-soilers and known to be such at the time of their appointment." On the other hand it is not true, that General Pierce has confined his appointments since 1852 to those "who denied to Congress the power to legislate upon slavery in the Territories."

Such a statement is more than ridiculous in the face of the removal of Bronson from the New York custom-house, and the appointment of such rabid Free-soilers as Redfield, Cochran, Fowler, and hundreds of others, to high positions in New York city! Mr. Smith holds the affirmative in making his statements, and it is alike his business and his duty to maintain his statements, when peremptorily denied, as we now peremptorily and deliberately deny them. We do not assume that Mr. Smith knowingly misrepresents the truth of the matters, which he has laboriously investigated, (as he states,) and which he has published, but he has not found to be "facts" what he professes to consider as "facts" and publishes for "facts." We challenge the proof—give us names!

Why, it is notorious, that Mr. Fillmore has ever had the most violent opposition, and still has it, from the Free-soil party of the North, because he refused to appoint that class of politicians to office. If he had appointed Seward to office, at the North, does any man believe, for one moment, that Seward and his Free-soil associates would now oppose him so furiously? Would the Free-soil Whigs at the North support Fremont, a South Carolina born, and California raised Democrat, in preference to a man who, like Fillmore, has Whig antecedents, if the latter would cater to their fanaticism? The idea is simply absurd. As to the appointments made by Pierce, at the North, we may be permitted to say, that the whole press of the Hard Democracy, at the North, have lied continuously for two years past, if Pierce has not uniformly selected Free-soilers in that region for public office!

If the statements made by Mr. Smith are true, then have the Dickinsons, the Bronsons, the Beardsleys, and the whole phalanx of Hard Shell Democrats at the North, uttered more calumnies upon Frank Pierce than they could atone for in a whole life-time of repentance.—No, no, Mr. Smith, though you may be yourself imposed upon as to the political complexion of Pierce's appointments, at the North, there are so many damning proofs of his treachery to sound principles, and sound men, on record, in the files of the Northern Hard Shell Democratic press, your opinions can gain no credence. "Facts"—if you should venture to present what you call "facts"—in detail, the public would examine; but it is too late to attempt to galvanize the defunct reputation of Frank Pierce into life, as that of a National Democrat, by mere opinion—give us something tangible—let us look at the men to whose appointments you refer!

Read the first and last pages.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of this city, who are not members either of the American organization or of the fusion association, we learn, to hold a meeting to-night to adopt the course they consider it proper for that party to pursue in the coming contest. This is all right, and we trust that no member of the American party will seek to interfere with, or control, the proceedings of this meeting, and that no member of the fusion association will be admitted. We mean by this to say, that without being in any way influenced by the members of the American or anti-American organizations, we consider it the right of the outside Whigs to be allowed to express their own opinions. If either the "Americans" or the "Fusionists" are permitted to control the action of the outside Whigs, the result would depend upon the relative numbers of those organizations that might attend. Let the Whigs who are outside the other organizations be free to decide for themselves their own policy.

Fremont and Dayton.

Col. Fremont the "Republican" candidate for the Presidency is the son of a French Catholic, and not of Huguenot descent, as stated in some of the Northern papers. As an officer of the army, his position was respectable. His term of actual service in the United States Senate comprised but eighteen days. That is the extent of his Senatorial career. He might have occupied a seat in the Senate for three months more, but he preferred to spend that time in California, in efforts to secure his re-election, which proved to be ineffectual.

His operations in California, ostensibly for government account, have been severely censured. We shall probably be enabled to lay before the public, in a few days, an authentic report of this remarkable transaction.

Wm. L. Dayton is a son of the old Federal family of that name in New Jersey. He was formerly a Whig, of the anti-Slavery school. From 1842 to 1851 he was a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Dayton is a fine speaker, but is not personally popular. The Philadelphia News reminds us that while in the Senate, he particularly distinguished himself by his uncompromising opposition to the Mexican war, and by out-herding even Seward in his war against the compromise measures introduced by Mr. Clay. During the discussion of those measures, he had the temerity to pit himself against Mr. Clay, and make a direct issue with him; but, as those who remember the retort of Mr. Clay will well recollect, received a rebuff, which he will probably all his life remember, from the Great Commoner. There is a tale told in connection with his conduct on the compromise measures, not very creditable to his character, if true, and which would not be very likely to commend him much to the support of the Republicans.

Not a drop of Democratic blood.

The Union is greatly disturbed by the republication of Mr. Buchanan's assertion that "if he thought he had a single drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would open them and let it out." It published Friday morning a long tirade from Lancaster, the object of which is to blind the eyes of the people and to make the credulous believe that Mr. Buchanan never made the assertion. The substance of the Union's article is that certain old citizens of Lancaster declare that they do not believe Mr. Buchanan ever made the assertion, because they never heard him make it, and never heard any body say that they heard him make it! This is the sum and substance of the Union's proof, that Mr. Buchanan did not make the assertion.

We will now state the facts in relation to this matter.

When Mr. Buchanan had completed his legal studies, and been admitted to the Bar of Lancaster County, he gave an entertainment to his friends. In the course of the evening, a gentleman inquired of Mr. Buchanan where he intended to establish himself? Mr. B. replied that he had not determined. Some one suggested that he should establish himself in a place which he mentioned. Mr. B. replied that that place "was too Democratic," Judge R. then remarked; "why, Buchanan, you ought to turn Democrat, and then you will succeed." Mr. Buchanan immediately replied, "if I thought I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, I would open them and let it out."

This is a correct version of this celebrated affair, and we challenge the Union or any friend of Mr. Buchanan to contradict it.

Henry Clay and James Buchanan.

We call the attention of the public, and especially of the "old-line Whigs," to the mastery exposure which we publish to-day from the Louisville Journal. Mr. Buchanan's duplicity and treachery towards one of the noblest men this country has produced, are in that article fully revealed, and his pretensions to the character of a man of honor shown to be utterly baseless.

The Louisville Journal of the 18th adds the following paragraph on the same subject:

"We see that some of Mr. Buchanan's friends promise to clear up the charge against him in relation to his conduct toward Mr. Clay, in the memorable affair of 1825. We, on the other hand, promise to drive those charges home upon him, with a strength of evidence that neither he nor his friends can gainsay. The whole is not yet told, but the whole will be; and what shall be told will be proved. Such facts will be exhibited and established as will cause every man being who either respects the memory of Henry Clay, or scorns infamous corruption and scandalous injustice, to turn away from James Buchanan with loathing and abhorrence."

If the members of the Cincinnati Convention had had no other purpose upon Heaven in view than to insult and outrage the feelings and shock the moral sense of every old-line Whig and friend of Henry Clay, they would undoubtedly have done exactly what they did do—they would have nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency.

Men of the South, why Falter You?

The America, which arrived a few days ago at Halifax, brings us the news that Mazzini, the Italian socialist, and friend of Kosuth, had announced his intention of emigrating to this country. Mazzini is the same individual who, writing to a friend in this country, appealing to him for aid to emancipate Italy, said:

"Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians will be twenty-four millions of Abolitionists to aid their brethren in America."

Men of the South! are you willing to trust your property in the keeping of such men? If not, vote for Fillmore. Are you willing to allow such men to make laws regulating your property? If not, then vote for Fillmore. Are you willing that your institutions shall suffer from the influence of such men? If not, then vote for Fillmore. Your only safety is with the American party. Then rally to its standard bearer. With it you are safe from the encroachments of the Italian Abolitionist. Then why falter, when the line of duty is so plainly marked out before you?

Who is Buchanan?

The Union of this morning inquires who is Jas. Buchanan? We will answer. He is the same man who, in 1816, denounced James Madison; who denounced the peace secured by the war of 1812 as "disgraceful." Who denounced the Democracy of that day; who, in 1838, was in favor of reducing the price of American labor to a level with that of Europe; who preferred the charge of "bribery and corruption" against Clay; who, in his oration in 1815, denounced foreigners; who, while in the Pennsylvania Legislature, opposed the enlistment of foreigners in the war of 1812; who, while in Europe, signed the Ostend proclamation, setting forth the "highwayman's plan" of acquiring Cuba; who declared, in 1825, that slavery was "a great political and moral evil;" and who, in 1847, in a letter to George W. Jones, acknowledged that in 1815 he was a Federalist, and that he delivered the oration in 1816.

From the New York Express.

Mr. Fillmore will not Decline.

We have the authority of a letter from Millard Fillmore, received by the last steamer from Europe, for saying that under no circumstances will he decline the nomination tendered him. It was made by his friends, accepted from his friends, received without asking, acknowledged without counting the consequences of success or defeat, and desiring to serve his country and to avert the progress of error. Mr. Fillmore writes that nothing but the wish of those who gave him the nomination will prompt him to withdraw his name.

Among all his friends, in and out of the Convention, we know of not one who make, or have made, any such request. On the contrary, all such feel that of the two men now in the field with every prospect of success, (Mr. Fremont is wholly out of the question,) that Mr. Fillmore's chances are nearly equal to-day, and that in sixty days they will be vastly superior to those of Mr. Buchanan.

Thus assured, and with the tide completely turned in his favor for the last three days, there will be no abatement of hope, heart or labor, from this time to the end of the canvass.

The following is the extract above alluded to from Mr. Fillmore's letter:

"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly mistake my character. It is true I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain, regardless of all consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal."

We regret that we have been unable to procure a report of the able and interesting remarks made by Gov. Bigler at the great ratification meeting in this city.—*Union.*

Gov. Bigler, having been a decided Wilmot Proviso-Democrat, it would be a matter of curiosity to read his views upon the Cincinnati platform.

A BOLT FROM THE BOLTERS.—Since the scurvy treatment they experienced at the hands of the Philadelphia Convention, a portion of the George Law Bolters have declared themselves in favor of Fillmore—among them, Horatio N. Wild, of New York, a member of the Common Council.

We wonder if the laboring men of the country consider Mr. Buchanan a man of great worth. He thinks that their worth is just "ten cents a day."

The New York Sun says that Mr. Buchanan is a "ripe statesman." He is a good deal too ripe—so ripe as to be thoroughly rotten.

Franklin Pierce was elected to the Presidency by an overwhelming majority of the nation because he was not known. He has been dropped by general consent because he is.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1856.

An article appeared in the Tribune a few days since reflecting somewhat upon the character of our indefatigable Mr. May, and he is out this morning with a card, in which the proprietors of said paper are cautioned how they publish articles in future in regard to him. Mr. May says: "I therefore, in view of the necessity of preserving respect for this office, and for the maintenance of my public honor, which has never been impaired, demand a full and unequivocal retraction, so far as the article referred to impugns the integrity of my private or public conduct while Mayor." The Tribune backs down, and will be more careful hereafter, fearing a libel suit might come upon them unawares. The paper says: "We certainly have no desire to do Mayor Wood any wrong." And so the matter stands.

It is said the heretofore-considered-wealthy Union Club is about used up. It is about two years since they took possession of their magnificent building in Fifth avenue; but, owing to financial troubles, it is now offered for sale. The members have mostly deserted the Club, and, if it is not broken up altogether, it will have to move into some quarters of a less imposing appearance.

New flour made its appearance in this market yesterday, and was offered on change at \$10.50 per bbl. The wheat was grown in Georgia. This is two days earlier than for either of the last five years.

The pews in the new Methodist church in 7th avenue were offered at auction last evening. The best pews were valued at \$700, and brought \$30 premium. The balance sold from \$35 premium down to their valuation.

A mad dog entered a dwelling in Eighteenth et. last evening, and the people thereof immediately evacuated the premises, giving the dog undisputed possession. The gentleman of the house soon procured a pistol, and the rabid animal was despatched without ceremony.

"Aspenwood," without preface, introduction or author's name, is a novel just issued from the press of Messrs. Livermore and Budd. The author displays a little vanity in the work when speaking of himself, but the story is well written, and will find many admirers. I do not know when I have met with so good a description of life in Washington as is detailed in "Aspenwood." The writer must have been familiar with the ropes there, as his descriptions are true to the very letter; to this fact I can testify, having had a little experience myself in the "ten miles square." The book is got up in a neat manner, and handsomely bound.

The North American Convention, which adjourned on Monday in order to give time to its committee to co-operate with the Philadelphia convention, resumed its session yesterday. A very few delegates were present. The following despatch from George Law was read at the meeting:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Silas Seymour, Astor House. We leave this morning at 8 o'clock. Have a meeting this afternoon. Do nothing till we arrive. I think all will be right. George Law."

The Philadelphia Committee have returned and are much dissatisfied with the Republican nomination. I think everything is coming around right, as Mr. Law says, and before the Convention adjourns the majority will, without doubt, conclude to vote for Fillmore. In fact, during the entire proceedings yesterday, the indications were tending to such a result. Several delegates came out in manner not to be misunderstood, stating that they should support the Fillmore ticket. You may depend upon it, New York will do her duty in the approaching contest.

The Convention, to-day, have nominated Col. Fremont for President, a result somewhat unexpected.

JOHN VAN BUREN.—It is stated that John Van Buren's sudden devotion to Southern men and Southern rights is explained by his approaching marriage with a young lady recently returned from Europe, and now in New York—the only child of a wealthy Senator of South Carolina, recently deceased. John will thus become a large slaveholder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hoodland's German Bitters take the lead.—*Exton, Gao., July 14, 1856.*
Dear Sir: Your German Bitters are taking the lead of all other medicines for chronic diseases, &c., and are selling rapidly. Please send us another box immediately, or we shall be out before it arrives.

Yours truly,
Dr. E. L. Strechecker said:

"I am happy to say that your German Bitters are gaining a great reputation. I think it will, in future, sell very rapidly."

W. Maxey & Co. said:

"Your Bitters, though entirely unknown before in this county, have sold rapidly, and given satisfaction."

See advertisement. June 7—3m

Dr. E. L. Strechecker said:

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